

NEW HAMPSHIRE ON HER METTLE

Will Entertain Peace Envoys in Lavish Manner.

STATE STANDS ALL EXPENSE

Proposed to Quarter Commissioners in One of Finest Hotels on New England Coast.

The local people and the State of New Hampshire have asked for and been granted, the honor of entertaining the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries during the period of their conferences at Portsmouth. The finest available hotel accommodations will be furnished the distinguished visitors, carriage will be placed at their command, and various forms of entertainment will be provided for them by the citizens of the Granite State.

Secretary of State Pearson, of New Hampshire, told Assistant Secretary of State, Peirce, of the United States Government, that that State would consider it an honor to have the peace envoys as its guests, and promised that they would be furnished with such accommodations as befitted their personal dignity and the importance of the commission. The offer has been accepted, and Mr. Peirce is now in Portsmouth, making the final arrangements, in cooperation with New Hampshire's representatives.

Will Have Fine Quarters. The plenipotentiaries, with their respective suites, will be quartered in Hotel Wentworth, one of the handsomest hostleries on the New England coast, and of modern construction. It is situated picturesquely near the river, on the outskirts of the town of Portsmouth. By trolley it is about six miles from the navy yard, in one of the buildings of which the peace commissioners will hold their sessions.

But the distinguished foreigners will not have to travel that way. Tenders will be provided to convey them directly from the navy yard across the river to the hotel, thus furnishing a pleasant and restful means of transportation. After several hours' work in the conference chamber. Several floors, and possibly the whole of the hotel, will be reserved for the commissioners. A high-salaried French chef, with a staff of skilled assistants, will prepare the meals, upon the quality of which may depend the good or bad humor of the negotiators, and, therefore, the success or failure of the conferences. Fine wines and good cigars will be provided, and in every other way the comfort of the distinguished guests will be looked after by the hospitable State of New Hampshire.

Probably never before in the history of peace-making, have envoys received such handsome treatment from the country in which they assembled, as is now promised. Hereafter the limit of international hospitality was supposed to have been reached when a suitable meeting place was provided for diplomats, in which to settle their differences. This was the case when, at the conclusion of the war with Spain, the United States peace commission went to Paris to dictate terms to the vanquished Spaniards. The French plenipotentiaries, in return for the use of the commissioners' handsome rooms in the foreign office, provided them with stationery, and assigned porters, messengers, etc., to wait upon them.

Government Paid These Bills. But both the American and Spanish governments paid the hotel and other expense bills of their representatives and these ran up into pretty high figures. President McKinley set aside \$75,000 out of the \$500,000 war fund appropriated by Congress, and had it placed to the credit of Judge Day for the use of the peace commission. Just how the money was spent was communicated confidentially to the proper Congressional committee, but the details are a closely guarded secret in the State Department archives to this day.

It is known, however, that nearly all of the amount was spent during the conferences. The total of the expenses of the American commission, with its secretaries, interpreters, etc., was about \$25,000. It is reasonable to suppose that the expenses of the Spanish plenipotentiaries were about as much, so it will be seen that the citizens of New Hampshire are taking upon themselves a heavy burden when they propose to entertain both the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries.

Little Cost to Uncle Sam. Very little real expense will be put upon the United States Federal Government. A building in the Portsmouth navy yard has been provided as the meeting place of the negotiators. The rooms, now bare, will, of course, have to be furnished, and the money for that purpose will come out of the Navy Department contingent fund. The Mayflower and Dolphin will convey the commissioners from New York to Oyster Bay, on the day that the President will introduce them to each other, and the two boats that will be assigned to their use during the conferences, need not necessarily be employed on other duty, if not better.

In other words, no extra expense is involved to the United States by placing these ships at the disposal of the negotiators. It is probable that there will be one or more state dinners or receptions given by the President to the plenipotentiaries at some time during their stay in this country. All expenses of this sort, and such others as may become necessary, will be met by draw on the \$75,000 emergency fund of the State Department.

PIES CAUSE BLOCKADE ON SANTA FE ROAD

TOPEKA, Kan., July 15.—Nella Jorgensen and W. D. Johnson, engineer and fireman of a Santa Fe freight train running out of Emporia, devoured two railroad lunch-counter pies. Both men grew deadly sick and stopped the train. For two hours they lay on the floor of the engine cab in agony while the train, which blocked the main line of the Santa Fe. With the recovery of the men, the block was lifted.

MUSTERING IN MEMBERS.

Inspector General, M. J. Hackett, inspector James Shillinglaw, Quartermaster and Paymaster John Hanson, Adjutant Sirich, officers of the General William F. Barry Garrison No. 26, Army and Navy Union, went to Fort Washington, Md., yesterday where they mustered in the forty soldiers of the U. S. Artillery as members of the Barry Garrison. They will also visit Fort Hunt, Virginia, in a few days to muster in a larger number of soldiers as members of the Army and Navy Union.

With these additions the Barry Garrison will have over three hundred members.

WHERE THE ENVOYS OF PEACE FROM THE EMPIRES OF THE CZAR AND MIKADO WILL GATHER, AND THREE OFFICIALS WHO WILL ACT AS HOSTS



LET RAILROADS DO RATE MAKING

Plea of S. H. Hardwick to Southerners.

COMPETITION ENDANGERED

Change Proposed by Esch-Townsend Bill Would Be Especially Harmful to the South.

LITHIA SPRINGS, S. C., July 15.—Making a plea to the men of the South to stand for their best interests, and to line up with the best friends of the South's industrial development, S. H. Hardwick, passenger traffic manager of the Southern Railway, addressed the South Carolina Press Association last evening.

He urged that the South more than any other section needs the benefits that can accrue to it only from leaving the initiative in rate-making with the railroads. He said in part: "At present it is the business of railroads of the South to see that the South shall compete for all traffic to and from all domestic and foreign markets possible, and this is done by the fairest consideration of all concerned, but, of course, the railroads of the South never lose sight of the fact that their interests and responsibilities are in the South."

"Other railroads of other sections have similar, hence competition is keen and active between the respective railroads throughout the country. If the Southern railway for example, finds that it cannot place the products of South Carolina in certain new markets by reason of existing differences in rates, it promptly endeavors, if practicable, to adjust its rates so that competition may ensue. This could no longer be done under the Esch-Townsend bill."

Would Shut Off Competition.

"In such a case as I have cited, if the commission had fixed a certain rate to that point that must be the exact rate; nothing higher, nothing lower may be charged, and as no change in the rate could, under the law, be made without the consent of the commission, then that competition would be shut off, and South Carolina, and so the whole South, must bear the loss of trade extension in that direction."

"In time the seven commissioners will have fixed all rates, doubtless, upon a strict mileage basis, and competition between railroads would cease. This, then, is to be the disorder created by the bill, but it is not the disorder, as I see it, upon the South more than upon any other section, because the South more than any other section is now developing more rapidly, and needs more encouragement from the railroads than ever before. All of this retardation to be the outcome of the present legislation, which was before the last Congress and which will doubtless be enacted into law, is a serious matter for the attention of the next Congress."

Harmful Especially to South.

"You are all doubtless familiar with the present interstate commerce law, and regulations, but I fear that very few of you really understand what is proposed as the outcome of the agitation which has recently been created and cultivated throughout the land, which agitation finds expression in the Esch-Townsend bill. This proposed legislation is what we consider most harmful to the whole country, and especially to the South. In this bill is such that would hamper the development of the South."

"Let us reason together about our common needs. You surely must have freedom to come to your own railroad and to run it as you see fit. The law as it is, does not permit such laws to be enacted as will deliver you and us to any other trust. Remember the needs of the South, remember also her undeniable attractions and her alluring opportunities. Let her be free forever to enjoy her own freedom. The railroads of this country, as you well know, have led truly and well in this development. Allow them to continue their work with harmoniousness and mutual helpfulness."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Ottomar Strange, 32, and Anna H. Schmidt, 22.
Walter W. Tracey, 25, of Towanda, Pa., and Margaret H. Gould, 22.
Pedro A. Rivera, 25, of Porto Rico, and Edith M. Irvine, 24.
Robert L. Livinston, 25, Covington, Ga., and Alice E. Herbert, 22.
Hadley W. Quaintance, 49, Columbia, Mo., and Edna J. Mindel, 19.
Dwight H. Root, 25, of Staunton, Va., and Alice F. Barnhart, 31, of Hudson, N. Y.
Henry G. Paddon, 24, and Susan L. Hunt, 22.

RATE QUESTION HARD TO SOLVE

Countries Owning Railroads Also Have Trouble.

GERMANY'S PRECIPITANT

Agriculturists, Because of the Conditions, Save Money by Sending Their Grain Elsewhere.

When Congress comes to wrestle again next winter with the railroad rate question it will have the satisfaction of knowing, if it cares to take the trouble to inquire, that nearly every other country in the world is worrying with the same issue, and that nowhere has a satisfactory settlement been reached. Countries which own their railroads, and those which have private ownership are equally agitated over the rate question. The absolute monarchy and the most democratic republic face the same problems and find themselves about equally unable to reach an adjustment satisfactory to all sides. In the United States there are constant charges that the railroads favor certain commercial centers at the expense of others; but in Australia, where the roads are owned and operated by the government, the charge is much more definite and serious. It is even alleged there that the whole state-owned system is manipulated for the interest of two great cities of the continent.

Conditions in Germany.

These are a few of the difficulties which have been discovered lately by students of this transportation problem. Germany has both state and privately owned railroads, the larger share of the mileage being state-owned. Complaints about the rates are constant and most annoying. Northern Germany is the factory section of the empire, while the southern part is the agricultural, roughly corresponding to the East and West in the United States. The agricultural interests have kept a high tariff on foreign foodstuffs, in order that Germany might be encouraged to raise on its own farms and ranches. Yet the grains and meats raised in Southern Germany are largely sent abroad, because the freight rates of the country are so high that it is more economical to send these products to other markets and to buy American or Argentine grain, that has travelled half-way across a continent by rail and then entirely across the Atlantic by boat.

Naturally, the German factory owners protest against this condition. They say if German goods are to go abroad in spite of the tariff, they ought not to be compelled to pay the high duties on the food for their factory hands. One of the curious results of these conditions is that the kingdoms of the central government, as well as many of the cities, are building canals to compete with the railroads in order to keep rates down to reasonable figures. The fact that the government will own both the canals and the railroads, and will prevent the making of investments in this country, canals are regarded as useful checks on the railroads. In fact, New York is spending \$100,000,000 to improve the Erie canal, believing thereby she will strengthen her grip of the standard of empire among the States.

But Germany presents the odd spectacle that New York would already own the railroads, she should spend this immense sum to enable the State canal to keep the State railroads in check. In England the question of excessive freight rates is more seriously discussed than in this country, though there is not so much complaint there of rebates, discrimination, and unfair adjustments as between commercial centers. The English roads are capitalized at more than four times as much as American systems—over \$250,000,000 per mile—and are entirely in private ownership. In fact, Britain and the United States are the only first-class countries which have no publicly owned railroads. Italy tried the experiment of state ownership and private operation of some

Rebates in Great Britain.

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of its leading lines, but the plan has not been very successful, and the railroad question is fully as prominent in that country as in the United States. In Australia, where the provinces own the railroads, and the central government supervises their operation, they do some odd things. For instance, out in the newer and sparsely settled regions where there is little business, instead of charging higher rates on freight and passengers, the state railroads charge lower rates, on the theory of encouraging settlement and development of business. The scheme is said to work well. But on the other hand the two great cities of Sydney and Melbourne, which overshadow the entire continent with their greatness and wealth, are alleged to control the entire adjustment of rates in their own interest, and to be establishing a monopoly of the trade of the continent.

CROWD THREATENED EPISCOPAL UMPIRE

The game between the Epiphany chapel and St. John's, Georgetown, boys ended in a row yesterday evening, at the Episcopal league grounds on the Monument lot.

Umpire Giddings, who up to the present time has given entire satisfaction to all the teams in the league, evidently had a off day. The trouble started early in the game with Epiphany Chapel at the bat, one out and a man on second. A high fly was knocked to deep left and after being caught the man on second started for third. The ball was thrown to second just as the runner reached home and the umpire who had been watching the ball and not the runner, called him out. The Southwest boys were greatly incensed at this decision but gamely stood for it.

The second offense of Mr. Giddings was when he called a ball on a St. John's player, who, it was claimed, had swung the bat at the sphere hard enough to turn him around. By this time the Epiphany boys were ready for blood, but they took the advice of their manager and again went at it, thinking perhaps that the last bad break would be the end of it, but they were disappointed.

In the third inning with the score tied, one man out and a man on third, Sack, an Epiphany batter, swatted a home run. The man was swayed in getting it, and when he did, threw it home, but it was claimed not until the man on third had scored the winning run. To the amazement of everyone and even to that of the catcher, Giddings called the ball on second. The catcher said he had not touched the ball, but the umpire stuck by his decision. The Southwest boys were hurried in the direction of Mr. Giddings, who left the grounds. It is said that would have been the fate of Mr. Giddings had not a nearby policeman stepped in and, more to scare the boys than anything else, threatened to arrest several of them, which quelled the disturbance.

SPECIAL SESSION TROUBLES NEW YORK

Republican Party of State May Be Embarrassed by Failure to Consider Insurance Affairs.

Just how the current session of the New York Legislature is to finish its work without leaving a record for the embarrassment of the Republican party in the next State election is a conundrum that gravely concerns Empire State politicians during the heated term. The majority of the members of the assembly are reported to have expressed the wish that Governor Higgins should extend the mandate of the special session to make it include an inquiry into life insurance corruption. The governor, however, seems immovable in his determination not to allow this to be taken up. The special session cannot assume the privilege of undertaking such an inquiry, or indeed any other business not named specifically by the governor for its consideration. Meantime there is a growing demand for such consideration. Newspapers are keeping interest in insurance matters at fever heat.

The trial of Judge Hooker moves along, the defense having begun introduction of testimony. It will require a two-thirds vote of both houses to remove the jurist. This is not generally expected. Party leaders fear that public opinion will not take kindly to the idea of a special session which will have accomplished nothing, at a time when there was a persistent demand for consideration of the insurance situation, and this demand could not get a hearing.

NAVY YARD MEN WILL DO USUAL DAY'S WORK

The employees of the naval gun factory at the local navy yard will work the usual number of hours today. Emmet L. Adams, president of Columbia Lodge, No. 174, International Order of Machinists, said this morning that he did not know of a man who had even thought of going out at noon today.

Mr. Adams, in speaking of the Secretary of the Navy's decision on the half-holiday question, said: "All members of the local union employed in the yard, under the circumstances, accept the decision of the Secretary of the Navy on the half-holiday question, but I have called a special meeting of the local for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, when we propose to take decided action as to whether or not we will let the matter drop as it now stands."

Many a Person Has Testified to the Efficiency of
Red Star Prescription
For the Cure of Indigestion.
For Sale at All Druggists.
Trial Bottle 10c.
The Fidelity Medicine Co.,
Washington, D. C.

PAYMENTS BY CHECK AROUSE COMPLAINTS

Clerks Under Secretary Shaw Do Not Like New System of Receiving Their Salaries.

In spite of vigorous "kicking" on the part of the clerks, the disbursing clerks of the Treasury and the Department of Commerce and Labor are paying off today by check in compliance with the new plan inaugurated by Secretary Shaw on June 1. Instead of by cash as heretofore. These two departments are the only ones the employees of which are leaving their desks today with checks, instead of cash in their hands, as all the others are sticking to the old way.

Secretary Shaw started this new game two weeks ago and it did not suit the clerks a bit. "The Secretary thinks it is more businesslike and a greater safeguard," the clerks see no sense in it, particularly when pay day falls on Saturday and they are compelled to hustle about and get their checks cashed before the banks close. They are not taking their work home with them, as they were before, but they have to listen to the grumbling of the clerks just the same.

HARRIS AND CLARK HELD UNDER \$1,000 BOND

Walter Harris and George Clark, the two colored men who, it is alleged, robbed the safe in Nee's furniture store on the night of the Fourth of July, and who were caught by Central Office Detectives Howlett and Constable Tully, were given a hearing in the United States branch of the Police Court this morning and were held under \$1,000 bond apiece for the grand jury.

Charles Jackson, another colored man who received \$100 of the money to keep for the robbery, was also given a hearing, and although his attorney, Mr. Truitt, asked that bond be placed at \$500, Judge O'Neil thought \$1,000 would be better, and therefore placed the bond at that. Fifty dollars of the money was recovered from him by Detective Howlett.

"Open Tonight Until 9 o'Clock" Bargain Days Are Now On

Bieber-Kaufman

1/2 PRICE

Suit Sale

Conditions of the Sale Cash Alterations at Cost Blacks and Blues Not Included

The Suit Sale

\$22.50 Men's Suits . \$11.25

20.00 Men's Suits . 10.00

17.50 Men's Suits . 8.75

15.00 Men's Suits . 7.50

12.50 Men's Suits . 6.25

10.00 Men's Suits . 5.00

7.50 Men's Suits . 3.75

Separate Trousers

\$2.00 Trousers now . \$1.69

\$3.50 and \$4.00 Trousers now . \$2.90

\$2.50 and \$3.00 Trousers now . \$1.90

\$4.50 and \$5.00 Trousers now . \$3.90

Good Shoes at Big Reductions

All our Men's \$2.50 and \$3.00 High and Low Shoes, in patent leather, black and tan, \$1.79

All our Ladies' Shoes, in high and low, in patent leather, black and tan, \$2.50 and \$3.00, now \$1.79

All our Ladies' High and Low Shoes, that we sold at \$2, \$1.49

All our Ladies' High and Low Shoes, that we sold at \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1.00, now \$1.10

Cholera of Misses', Children's, and Boys' Shoes, in high and low cut, that we sold for \$1.25, now 98c to go at

THE Bieber-Kaufman Co.

901-909 Eighth St. S. E.

The Best House Paints

For Outside \$1.45 per
Or Inside \$1.45 per
Phone Main 741. Prompt attention
J.T. WALKER SONS, 204 Tenth N.W.

GUARANTEED Lawn Mowers \$2.25
Window Screens, 12c
Screen Doors, 65c
JOHN B. ESPEY, Hardware, 1010 Pa. Ave.

LEGAL NOTICE.

A. B. DUVALL AND A. LEFTWICH SINCCLAIR, ATTORNEYS. IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court. In re the estate of land necessary for a plaza, or circle, and new streets, in the District of Columbia. District Court, No. 65. Upon consideration of the petition of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, filed in the above entitled cause, and upon motion of counsel for said Commissioners, it is by the Court, this 14th day of July, A. D. 1905, Ordered, that the clerk do citation to Thomas F. O'Neill, C. Mattie O'Neill, Lucy C. Palmer, Dora E. Rogers, Samuel Jacob Eisenmann, Reuben Harris, Samuel Nord, George E. Woods, Orren A. Hamblett, William H. Barnes, trustees; William E. Edmonstone, John L. Weaver, trustees; Jacob Field and Crosby E. Stoddard, trustees; Richard E. White, trustee; Herman R. Howland, trustee; and Samuel Bieber, trustee; George W. Stickle and J. Paul Smith, trustees; Henry H. Bergmann, and George M. Emmerich, trustees; and John C. Weedon and William Buckingham, trustees, to appear in this court on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M., to answer said petition, and show cause why the prayers of said petition should not be granted, and why the following described land, in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: simple, should not be condemned for a plaza, or circle, and new streets, namely: lots numbered one hundred and forty-eight (148), one hundred and forty-nine (149), one hundred and fifty-five (155), one hundred and ninety-eight (198), one hundred and two hundred and one (201), two hundred and two (202), two hundred and three (203), and two hundred and four (204), square numbered seven hundred and twenty-one (721). And it is further ordered that a copy of said citation be served by the District of Columbia upon such of the persons mentioned as may be found by him within the District of Columbia. It is further ordered that all persons having any interest in these proceedings be and they are hereby commanded and required to appear in this court on or before the 24th day of July, A. D. 1905, and to answer said petition, and to continue in attendance until the court shall have made its final order ratifying and confirming the report and award of the Commissioners, to be appointed by the court to appraise the respective interests of all persons concerned in the aforesaid proceedings. It is further ordered that a copy of this order and notice be published once in the Washington Post, and once in the Washington Evening Star, and on six several days in the Washington Post, and the Washington Evening Star, published in said District, before the said 24th day of July, A. D. 1905. By the Court. (Seal) THOMAS H. ANDERSON, Justice. A true copy Test: J. R. YOUNG, Clerk. By F. E. CUNNINGHAM, Assistant Clerk. Jy15:12,15,18,23

A. B. DUVALL AND A. LEFTWICH SINCCLAIR, ATTORNEYS. IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court. In re: The opening of an alley through part of Block 12, Metropolitan Hill, in the District of Columbia. District Court, No. 68.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Congress approved February 25, 1905, entitled "An Act to amend Chapter fifty-five of an Act entitled 'An Act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia,' " have filed petition in this court praying for the opening of an alley through part of Block 12, Metropolitan Hill, and part of Block numbered 8, Washington Heights, in the District of Columbia, and the condemnation of the land necessary for the purposes thereof, and to assess the benefits resulting therefrom, and to include the expenses of these proceedings, as provided in the aforesaid Act of Congress. It is by the Court, this 14th day of July, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue in attendance until the court shall have made its final order ratifying and confirming the award of damages and the assessment of benefits, and the opening of the alley, and the condemnation of the land necessary for the purposes thereof, and to assess the benefits resulting therefrom, and to include the expenses of these proceedings, as provided in the aforesaid Act of Congress. It is by the Court, this 14th day of July, A. D. 1905, Ordered, that all persons having any interest in these proceedings be and they are hereby commanded and required to appear in this court on or before the 24th day of July, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue in attendance until the court shall have made its final order ratifying and confirming the award of damages and the assessment of benefits, and the opening of the alley, and the condemnation of the land necessary for the purposes thereof, and to assess the benefits resulting therefrom, and to include the expenses of these proceedings, as provided in the aforesaid Act of Congress. It is by the Court, this 14th day of July, A. D. 1905, Ordered, that a copy of this citation and notice be published once in the Washington Post, and once in the Washington Evening Star, and on six several days in the Washington Post, and the Washington Evening Star, published in said District, before the said 24th day of July, A. D. 1905. It is further ordered that a copy of this citation and notice be served by the United States Marshal for said District, or his deputies, upon such owners of land as may be found by him within the District of Columbia, before the said 24th day of July, A. D. 1905. By the Court. (Seal) THOMAS H. ANDERSON, Justice. A true copy Test: J. R. YOUNG, Clerk. By R. J. MEIGGS, Jr., Asst. Clerk. Jy15:12,15,18,23

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court. In re: RICHARD W. ROSENBAUM and ROSE ILLMAN, Equity No. 25,131.—The object of this suit is to obtain an absolute divorce on the ground of adultery. On motion of the complainant, it is this 14th day of July, A. D. 1905, Ordered, that the defendants, Richard W. Rosenbaum and Rose ILLMAN, cause their appearances to be entered hereon, and answer the complaint, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order, otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. This notice is to be published in the Washington Law Reporter, a newspaper published weekly, by the court. (Seal) THOMAS H. ANDERSON, Justice. A true copy Test: J. R. YOUNG, Clerk. By HARVEY GIVEN, Assistant Clerk. Jy15:12,15,18,23

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a Probate Court. Estate of CHARLES H. ILLMAN, deceased. No. 1298.—Administration. Application by HARVEY GIVEN, administrator, for a decree of the court made to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a Probate Court, for letters of administration on said estate, by Benjamin W. Guy, it is ordered this 14th day of July, A. D. 1905, that the said HARVEY GIVEN, administrator, do citation to the said CHARLES H. ILLMAN, and to all persons claiming an interest in the said estate, to appear in said court on TUESDAY, THE 24th day of AUGUST, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why the said application should not be granted. Provided this notice be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" at least three times before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than ten days before the return day. THOMAS H. ANDERSON, Justice. (Seal) Attest: JAMES TANNER, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court. PAUL E. JOHNSON, Attorney. Jy15:12

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TIMES WANT ADS BRING RESULTS